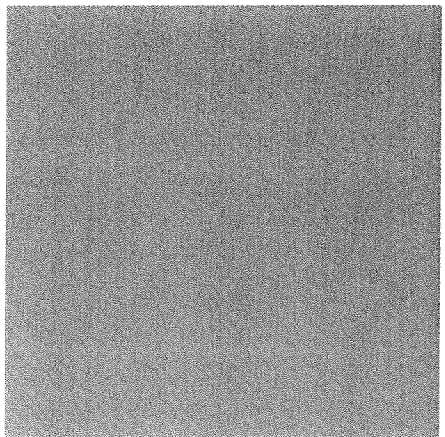
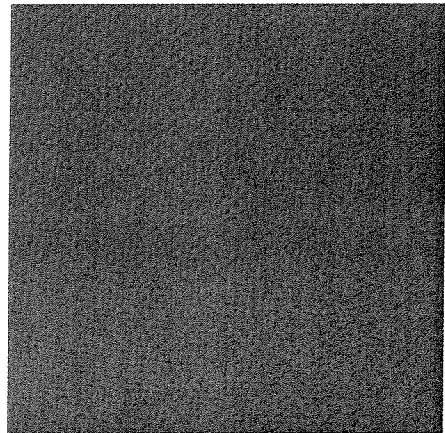
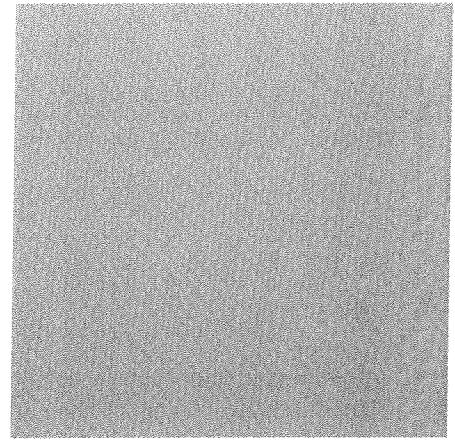


Michigan Giving & Volunteering

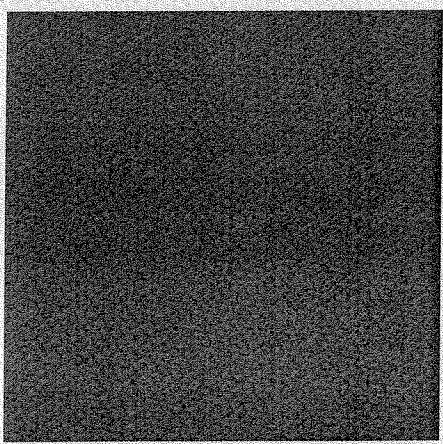
Key findings from a 2003
survey of Michigan residents





Introduction

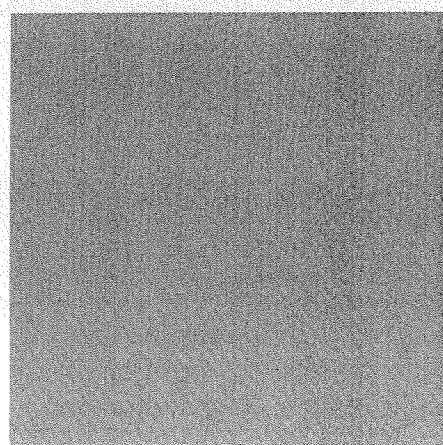
Individual giving and volunteering are critical to the success of the nonprofit community as it partners with government and business to serve the needs of Michigan residents. Michigan nonprofits include foundations, educational institutions, theaters, churches, food banks, hospitals and more. As individuals provide 76.3% of contributions in the country (Giving USA, 2003), and organizations rely heavily on volunteers to assist organizations, it is important to understand the current economic and sociological trends of individual giving and volunteering.



To learn about the habits of these important people, 990 Michigan residents were surveyed in the fall of 2003 on their giving, volunteering and opinions regarding a few key public policy issues. Conducted by the Office of Survey Research in the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research at Michigan State University, this survey was sponsored by the ConnectMichigan Alliance, Council of Michigan Foundations, Michigan Community Service Commission and the Michigan Nonprofit Association.

In addition to highlights from the survey, this publication provides additional information on Michigan nonprofits, foundations and national and community service programs.

If you would like more information about the nonprofit sector, or if you wish to view this document online, please visit the Michigan Nonprofit Association's Web site at www.mnaonline.org. Also, contact information for each of the sponsors is listed inside the back cover.



Kyle Caldwell, Michigan Community Service Commission
Rob Collier, Council of Michigan Foundations
John Lore, ConnectMichigan Alliance
Sam Singh, Michigan Nonprofit Association

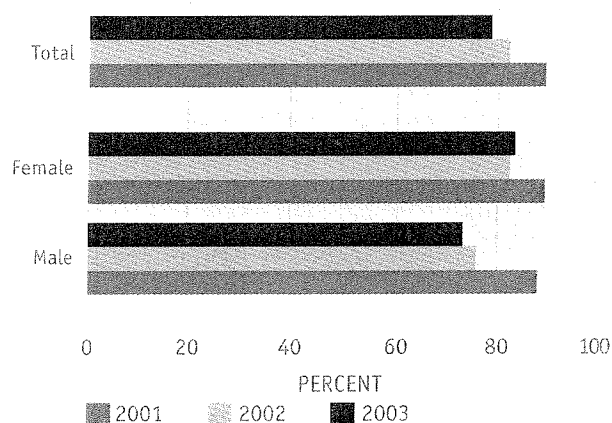
Individual Giving and Volunteering 2003

Michigan Gives!

■ In 2003, eight out of ten Michigan residents contributed to charity (79.5%), a consistent level for the state in recent years. The one exception was the high level of giving (89.1%) after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

■ The number of women (83.1%) making contributions continued to exceed the number of men (75.1%). The gender gap in giving has grown over the past three years, from a gap of 0.5 points in 2001 to 5.3 points in 2002 and 8.0 points in 2003.

EXHIBIT 1
Charitable Contributions 2001-2003



■ Giving varied by age groups, with the highest rates for those in the 30-39 year (91.8%), 50-59 year (87.9%), and over 60 years (more than 80%) age groups.

■ Compared with past years, the major change has been the drop in the rate of giving by younger residents, those 29 years old and younger. Also evident is a drop in the percentage of giving by those aged over 60 years. In 2003, giving by those aged over 60 years was at more than 80%, compared to 96.4% in 2001 and 84% in 2002. This recent experience suggests that the numbers of residents making charitable contributions has dropped for those at the start and end of their working lives, and is strongest for those in the middle of their careers.

■ In 2003, respondents were asked how much they had contributed to charity during the year. Of those surveyed, 770 provided details on how much they had contributed. Twenty-six per cent of those who disclosed amounts of gifts did not make a financial contribution. The most common levels of giving were for less than \$250 (18.4%), followed by those giving \$1,000-2,499 (16.2%).

■ Of the 570 respondents who made a financial contribution, the average contribution during the year was \$1,453.

EXHIBIT 2
Charitable Contributions 2003



■ Respondents were asked about expected changes in charitable contributions for the coming year. For 2004, two-thirds of respondents expect their giving to remain the same, with 15.3% planning to give more and 17.1% expecting to give less.

■ Giving plans are similar for men and women, with women slightly more likely to give the same or more.

■ In terms of income, the groups expecting to increase giving range from 8-18% with the lowest income category showing the highest level of those planning to give more (33.3%).

■ When plans for giving are presented by age, those under 50 years are more likely to increase giving, although these age categories also show the highest levels for those planning to give less. When asked about plans for giving in the next year, the age categories showing the least change are respondents aged 60 and older.

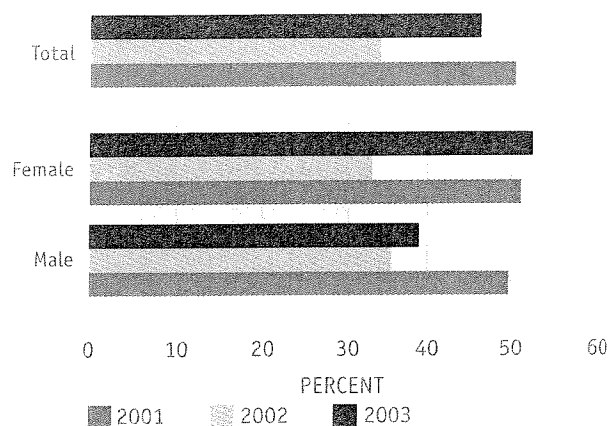
Michigan Volunteers!

■ In 2003, almost half of those surveyed reported volunteering (46.1%). This level represents a return to historic levels after a drop in volunteering to one third of those surveyed in 2002.

■ While almost half of those surveyed volunteered in 2003, nearly 60% reported having volunteered at some time in their life.

■ Women volunteer more often than men, with 52.1% of women volunteering and 39.3% of men. Over the past three years, the gender gap in volunteering has changed from women being one point higher in 2001, to men being almost two points higher in 2002 and women being 12.8 points higher in 2003.

EXHIBIT 3
Volunteered in 2003



VOLUNTEER CENTERS OF MICHIGAN

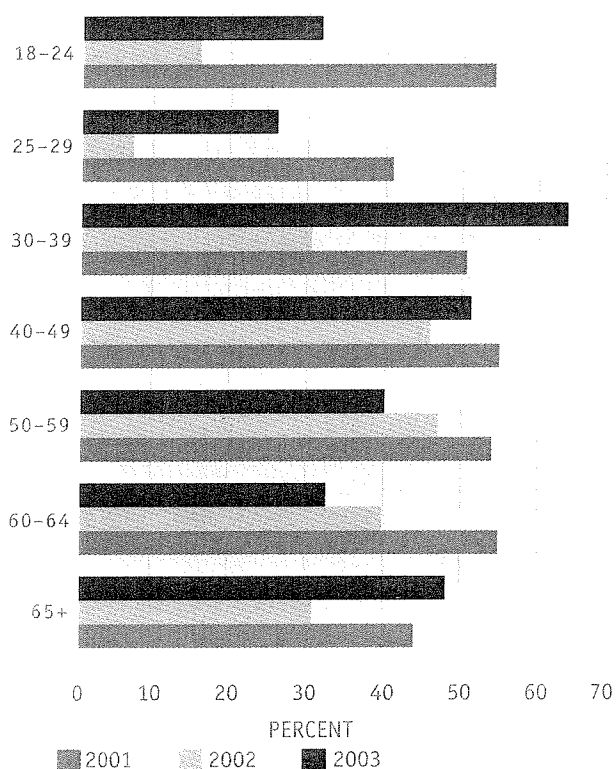
Interested in Volunteering?

Local Volunteer Centers mobilize people and resources to deliver creative solutions to community problems by convening partners for problem-solving and by connecting volunteers to local agencies and services. If you would like more information on volunteering in your community, contact your local Volunteer Center through the Volunteer Centers of Michigan Web site at www.mivolunteers.org or through the Volunteer Center National Network Web site www.volunteerconnections.org. Volunteer Centers of Michigan can be reached at 517/492-2430.

■ Volunteering occurs across all age levels. In 2003, volunteering ranged from low levels for those in their late twenties (25.9%) to almost two-thirds of those in their thirties.

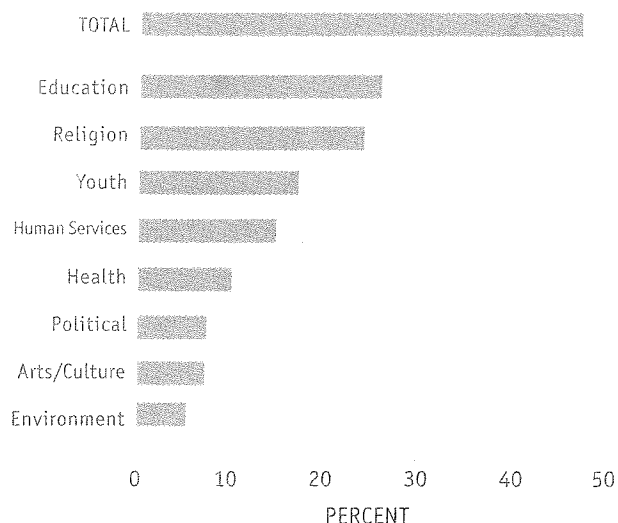
■ Between 2001 and 2003, there were strong rebounds in volunteering rates for those under 40 years, with a weaker rebound for those in their forties and a continued decline for those in their fifties and early sixties.

EXHIBIT 4
Volunteering by Age



■ In 2003, 46% of those surveyed volunteered. Of all those surveyed, education (26%) drew the most volunteers followed by religion (23.5%), youth development (17.7%), human services (15%), health (10.3%), political organizations (7.4%), arts/culture (7.1%), and environmental organizations 5.2%).

EXHIBIT 5
Volunteering by Organization 2003



■ Among volunteers who had cut back their hours, the most frequently cited reasons were being too busy (39.1%), followed by health/illness (17.4%), being too old (13.2%), and defunct organization (10.1%).

■ Those who did not volunteer during the past year were asked their reasons. The major factors cited were being too busy (59.4%), health/illness (12.1%), being too old (6.6%), and defunct organization (5.6%).



National Comparison

Giving and Volunteering in Michigan and the United States

Data on giving and volunteering across the United States are not always comparable or available. To provide some context for Michigan's experience in terms of the nation, the following comparisons can be made.

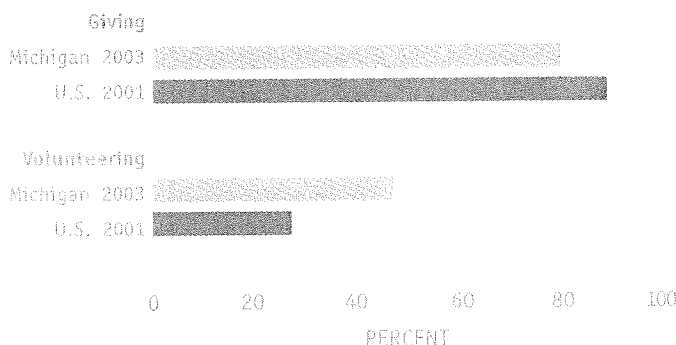
■ In 2003, a statewide survey of Michigan residents found almost 80% of households making a charitable contribution. This compares to a rate of 89% nationally, calculated by Independent Sector from 2001 survey data (the latest data available). It is important to note that Michigan had a similar rate to the national level in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

■ The 2003 Michigan survey found an average household contributed \$1,453 compared to a national level of \$1,620 using 2001 data from Independent Sector.

■ Volunteering appears stronger in Michigan than the nation, with 2003 data showing 46.1% of those surveyed having volunteered. This compares to a national rate of 28.8% from a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in fall 2003.

EXHIBIT 6

Giving and Volunteering in Michigan and U.S.



Launched in 1997, Michigan's Promise seeks to create safer streets, healthier youth and stronger communities by providing leadership and resources to ensure that all Michigan youth have access to the Five Promises outlined below:

- Caring adults
- Safe Places
- Healthy start
- Marketable skills
- Opportunities to serve

Specifically, Michigan's Promise works with the 28 Communities of Promise, located across the state, to ensure that Michigan's children experience the five promises. To meet these promises, projects in communities include: mentoring, afterschool programs, cultural outings, sports activities and more. The ConnectMichigan Alliance convenes and coordinates Michigan's Promise activities. For more information on how to get involved with Michigan's Promise, visit www.michiganspromise.org or call 517/492-2443.

Nonprofit Sector and Public Policy

The decisions of policymakers impact the nonprofit sector in many ways. Most obviously, policymakers determine levels of funding and oversight for Michigan organizations. However, state government also sets policies that impact the number of individuals that volunteer. For the purpose of this survey, participants were asked questions regarding their views on volunteerism as a graduation requirement and the practice of mentoring.

Graduation Requirements

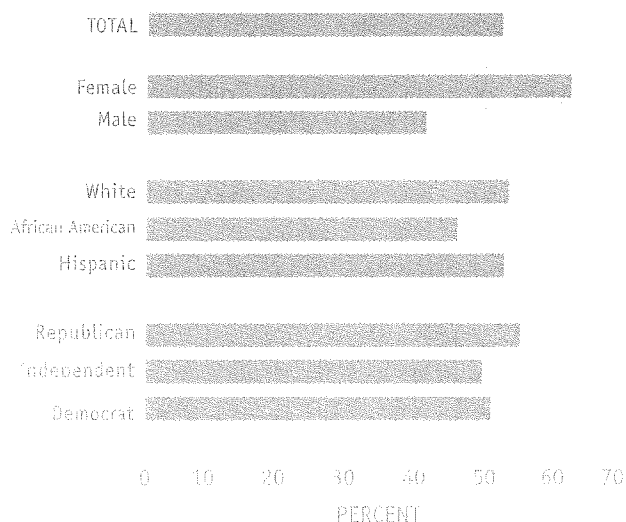
With growing participation in volunteering by young people and the inclusion of service learning in the school system, the survey asked if volunteering should be a graduation requirement for Michigan high schools. More than half of those surveyed (52.3%) agreed that volunteering should be required.

■ Women (62.2%) were more supportive than men (41.1%) of a volunteer requirement for graduation.

■ More than half of white (52.9%) and Hispanic (52.2%) respondents supported a graduation requirement, with slightly less than half of African American (45.6%) respondents in agreement.

■ About half of all people, regardless of political background, agreed that volunteering should be a graduation requirement.

EXHIBIT 7 Support for Volunteering as Graduation Requirement 2003



Mentoring

Mentoring is an important responsibility in Michigan with many residents likely to become a mentor in the future.

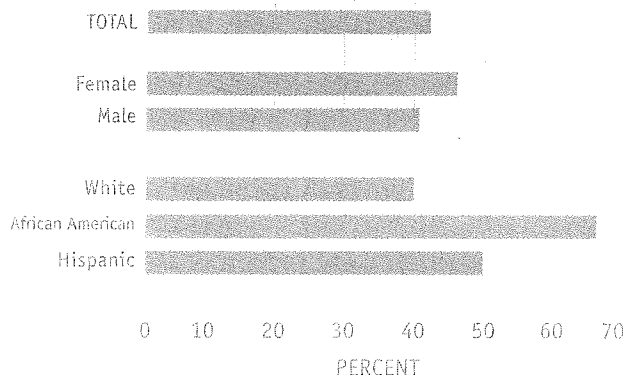
■ When asked about having ever served as mentor, 43.2% of those surveyed replied positively.

■ Women (45.6%) were more likely than men (40.5%) to have been a mentor in the past.

■ Most likely to have been a mentor were African Americans (66.7%), followed by Hispanic (50%) respondents and white (39.8%) residents.

■ The survey then asked about willingness to serve as a mentor in the future if a statewide mentoring program were developed. The general response was positive, with 61.3% very likely or somewhat likely to be a mentor (16.5% very likely and 44.8% somewhat likely).

EXHIBIT 8 Ever Served as a Mentor 2003



Michigan Nonprofits at a Glance

With over 41,000 nonprofits, including 21,000 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations or charities, the nonprofit sector is important both as a social and economic force in the state. As partners to government and business, nonprofits serve as critical community stewards of education, human services, health care, arts and humanities, the environment, religion and more. Without these necessary organizations, the quality of life in Michigan communities would be seriously damaged. Luckily, Michigan families, policymakers and businesses have a long tradition of supporting nonprofits. In addition to the large number of Michiganians that volunteer to assist organizations fulfill their missions, the sector employs more than 300,000 individuals that contribute to the state's economy.

However, a major challenge for the sector today is declining resources. Although the percentage of those giving has remained stable and the percentage of Michigan residents volunteering has increased, funding from government, foundations and businesses has decreased. This decline of available resources for Michigan communities results from a weakened economy producing a state budget crisis and decreased stock portfolios for both businesses and foundations. As the economy worsens, however, Michigan nonprofits are being asked to do more with less. Hence, as government explores a program to mandate volunteerism in high schools, government must work with the nonprofit sector to ensure that nonprofits have the capacity and resources to provide meaningful volunteer experiences. Thus, as students become young adults, they will continue serving their communities in the future.

Foundation Giving at a Glance

Michigan is ranked 11th in the nation in the number of grantmaking foundations. The nearly 2,000 private, family, corporate, and community foundations annually grant over \$1 billion to nonprofit organizations in Michigan, nationally and internationally. In addition, our state is 7th in the nation for foundation giving. Michigan is also 7th as a percent of gross state product and 9th in foundation giving per capita.

Michigan's tradition of organized giving continues with the state certifying articles of incorporation for more than 100 new foundations during the past year. In addition, the 65 community foundations and their 30 affiliates serving all 83 counties continue to grow through the creation of new donor advised funds and contributions to field of interest funds and unrestricted gifts. To learn more about community foundations or how to create a grantmaking foundation, visit www.cmif.org.

While foundation giving is small when compared to the scale of individual giving, grantmaking foundations are one of the state's jewels, providing leadership in the areas of early childhood development, AIDS, tobacco use reduction and education, and land use – to name a few of the key issues addressed. Because data for 2003 are still being collected, the following chart reflects 71% of the total giving reported by all Michigan foundations in 2002. As has been true historically, giving to education, human services and public affairs/society benefit remain the top three major subject areas receiving foundation dollars.

The Foundation Center in New York, the nation's source for data on foundation giving, estimates that giving in 2003 has been two to three percent below the 2002 levels due to the impact of the stock market on foundation assets. However, a modest growth in foundation giving is projected in 2004.

Grant Distribution by Major Custom Subject Categories for Michigan Foundations, circa 2002*

Subject	Amount	%	No.
Arts, Culture & Humanities	\$81,317,010	9.2	528
Education	202,413,043	23.0	1,129
Environment/Animals	76,411,681	8.7	320
Health	76,518,293	8.7	521
Human Services	194,739,959	22.1	1,130
International/Foreign Affairs	13,414,666	1.5	120
Public Affairs/Society Benefit	211,891,323	24.1	1,323
Religion	19,298,011	2.2	195
Other	4,955,413	0.6	6
Total	\$880,959,399	100.0	5,272

Source: The Foundation Center, 2004.

* The Foundation Center's grants sample database (circa 2002) includes grants of \$10,000 or more awarded to organizations by a sample of 1,005 larger foundations. For community foundations, only discretionary and donor-advised grants are included. Grants to individuals are not included in the file. Grants included for the 41 Michigan foundations in the sample accounted for approximately 71 percent of total giving reported by all Michigan foundations in 2002.

For more information and news about Michigan's philanthropic community, visit the Council of Michigan Foundations' Web site at www.cmif.org.

Sources: The Foundation Center, AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy/Giving USA 2003.

National and Community Service at a Glance

Michigan Community Service Commission

More than 60,000 people of all ages and backgrounds help strengthen communities through national and community service projects funded by the Michigan Community Service Commission. Serving with nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and other agencies, these individuals tutor and mentor children, coordinate after-school programs, build homes, teach conflict resolution, support victims of domestic violence,

assist the homeless, recruit and manage volunteers and more. These programs serve 86 percent of the counties in Michigan and reach 96 percent of Michigan's population.

Michigan's AmeriCorps

The 13 Michigan AmeriCorps programs leverage volunteers as a "domestic" Peace Corps to work on a wide range of issues. Community organizations host teams of caring individual members to implement programs that strengthen local communities.

During a typical year:

- Michigan's AmeriCorps members improve the lives of more than 110,000 people.
- Approximately 700 members serve in local communities through Michigan's AmeriCorps programs.
- Each AmeriCorps member funded by the MCSC recruits an average of 26 volunteers, or more than 18,000 volunteers per year.

Learn and Serve

Service-learning is a way of teaching that connects valuable learning with meaningful service to the community. Service-learning takes place in and outside of the classroom. Learn and Serve – Michigan is a grant program that supports service-learning in schools and nonprofit organizations. Through service-learning, young people take what they learn and put it into action in the community.

- The MCSC currently provides \$881,496 to 34 school-based programs and \$100,000 to 7 community-based programs. Last year these programs involved more than 36,000 youth in service-learning activities.

Michigan Citizen Corps

The Michigan Citizen Corps creates opportunities for individuals to volunteer to help their communities prepare for and respond to man-made and natural disasters. It brings together local leaders, individual volunteers, and the network of first responder organizations such as police departments, fire departments, and emergency medical personnel.

- The Michigan Citizen Corps currently supports 36 local Citizen Corps Councils.
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training provides individuals with the basic skills required to handle their own needs and their communities' needs in the aftermath of a disaster. Two levels of training take place. To date, CERT Train-the-Trainer has prepared 70 individuals to provide basic CERT training in local communities. An additional 150 individuals have received basic CERT training.

Michigan Volunteer Investment Grants

Michigan Volunteer Investment Grants (VIG) fund volunteer resource centers throughout our state. VIG enables volunteer resource centers to build

** The numbers used are the average of the 00-01 through 02-03 program year. In the 03-04 year, the numbers will decrease by approximately 60 percent due to funding cuts at the federal level.*

endowment funds that support local volunteer activities. The MCSC currently provides \$280,100 to 10 volunteer resource centers. Grants, which require a \$1 to \$1 match, range from \$20,000 to \$50,000 annually. Since its inception in 1998, VIG has leveraged more than \$6 million in local communities to support volunteer efforts.

Mentor Michigan

Mentor Michigan is working to ensure that all of our youth have stable, ongoing relationships with caring individuals. Mentor Michigan is striving to recruit 10,000 new mentors in Michigan by December 2007. Together with mentoring programs throughout the state, Mentor Michigan recruits mentors, develops partners and champions, advocates for mentoring issues and standards, provides resources and training, and recognizes the accomplishments of mentors and the organizations that support them.

Corporation for National and Community Service

The Corporation for National and Community Service has a network of state offices that provide accountability, oversight, and technical assistance for the National Senior Service Corps and the AmeriCorps*VISTA programs. The Michigan State Office, based in Detroit, supports Michigan communities through two programs:

National Senior Service Corps

More than 15,000 seniors contribute their time and talents to the three Senior Corps programs – Foster Grandparents, Senior Companions, and RSVP. These three programs touch the lives of thousands of individuals and 3,000 local organizations.

AmeriCorps*VISTA

Nearly 200 AmeriCorps*VISTA volunteers are serving across the State of Michigan at 29 agencies and organizations devoted to developing and implementing sustainable programs to eradicate poverty in our nation. VISTA projects are providing positive solutions in wide ranging areas including literacy, economic development, housing, environmental programs and mentoring. VISTA is celebrating its 40th year of working to eliminate domestic poverty.

ConnectMichigan *Alliance*

ConnectMichigan Alliance - The mission of the ConnectMichigan Alliance is to promote and strengthen a life-long ethic of service and civic engagement through the support of community building initiatives. The organization is home to Volunteer Centers of Michigan and Michigan Campus Compact. 517/492-2440 Fax: 517/492-2444 www.connectmichiganalliance.org



Council of Michigan Foundations - An association of foundations and corporations which make grants for charitable purposes, the mission of CMF is to enhance, to improve, and to increase philanthropy in Michigan. 616/842-7080 Fax: 616/842-1760 www.cmif.org

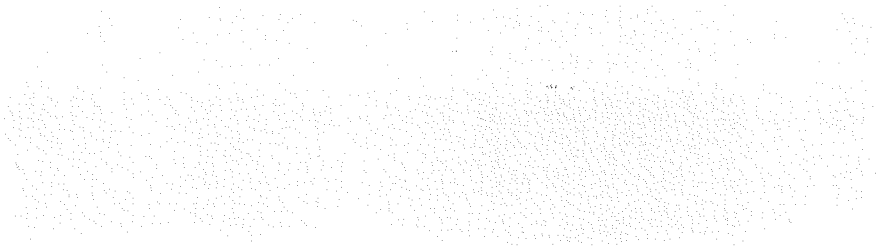
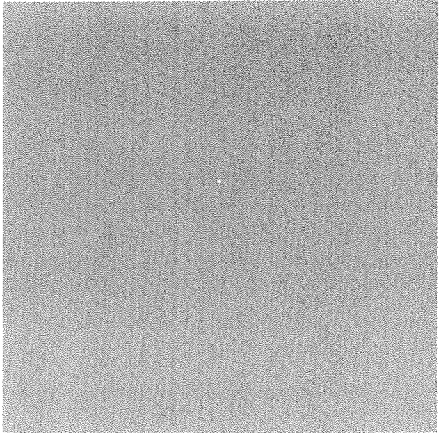
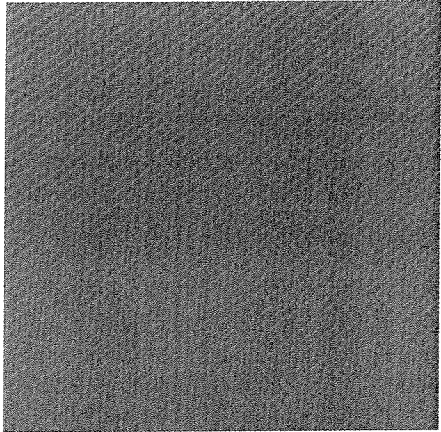
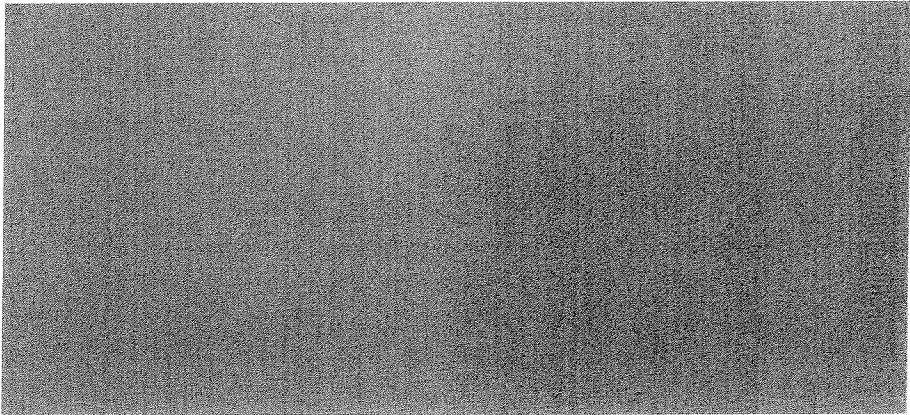
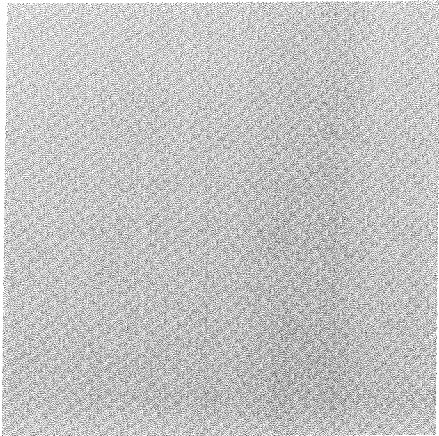
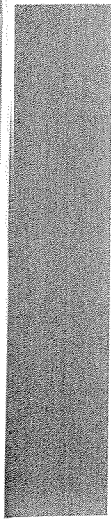


Michigan Community Service Commission - The Michigan Community Service Commission (MCSC) is a state agency that promotes and supports volunteerism and community service in Michigan. 517/335-4295 Fax: 517/373-4977 www.michigan.gov/mcsc



Michigan Nonprofit Association

Michigan Nonprofit Association - The Michigan Nonprofit Association (MNA) promotes the awareness and effectiveness of the nonprofit sector and advances the cause of volunteerism and philanthropy in the state of Michigan. 517/492-2400 Fax: 517/492-2410 www.mnaonline.org



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